

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XIX.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1887.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE TEXAN STRIFE.

THE INVITATION FROM MEMPHIS.

A Committee Waits on the President—Answer of Mr. Cleveland.

The Anti-Prohibition Majority Growing Larger.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—A delegation of citizens of Memphis, Tenn., waited on the president, at the white house today, and invited him to visit that city on his western trip next summer.

THE OPPOSING LEADERS TALK.

Senator Harris said that the people of Memphis would be very indulgent to the president should he come there, and would appreciate a visit from him no matter how short it might be.

Bitterness Engendered Which Promises to Enter into all Future Campaigns—Summing Up the Result.

The Dallas News says editorially:

PROHIBITION DEFEATED.

The election Thursday, to decide upon the proposed amendments to the constitution, was conducted throughout the state in an orderly manner, and with great interest, and the result justifies the most sanguine estimates of the anti-prohibitionists.

In the last election, decidedly.

WICHITA, Kansas, August 5.—[Special.]—The returns up to midnight show that seventy counties out of ninety have gone anti. The vote indicates a majority in every state of between sixty and eighty thousand. One hundred and seventy counties yet to hear from.

The Dallas News says editorially:

"Then you will have to keep away from me."

The committee then presented a handily engraved invitation to the president, and received very much pleased with their reception.

In the invitation they say:

"We are persuaded that with you it is needless to multiply words in view of your acquaintance with our city's character and its attitude toward our own country."

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THE CONSTITUTION,

Atlanta, Georgia.

J. J. Flynn, General Eastern Agent,

Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 6, 1887.

The "Kentucky Idea" Mashed.

The Kentucky election has effectively mashed the "Kentucky idea." Under the absurd leadership of Henry Watterson the enormous democratic majority of that gallant old state has been practically wiped out, and at this writing it is doubtful if so gallant a democrat as Buckner has been able to carry the insane load involved in the "Kentucky idea" to victory.

A few months ago the Kentucky democracy met, and Mr. Watterson, who rides it as the old man in the sea robe Sinbad, was on hand. With his arms around the neck of the Kentucky democracy and his legs around its ribs, he cried his free trade theories into its ear. The Kentuckians foolishly committed themselves to his policy, and then Mr. Watterson and his followers filled the country with their howls about the "Kentucky idea." This "Watterson idea" had already beaten Morrison and Hund, and had humiliated Mr. Carlisle with a bare majority in an overwhelming democratic district. It had brought defeat wherever submitted to the people. The "Kentucky idea" is nothing more nor less than the "Watterson idea." This "Watterson idea" phrase as "tariff for revenue only," smuggled into the democratic platform at Cincinnati had beaten General Hancock for the presidency. Everywhere that Mr. Watterson had been permitted to shape the platform, or suggest a plank, the majority had been disgraced and humiliated.

No where has his work brought more fatal and humiliating results than to the democracy of Kentucky. To save the internal revenue and thus protect the whisky ring, the people of that state have been deluded into free trade fallacies, which never have carried this country and which never will. Under Mr. Watterson's crazy leadership the enormous democratic majority of more than one hundred thousand has been whittled down until six days after the election the actual result is doubtful. Six years ago Kentucky was the banner democratic state of the union. If Mr. Watterson has his way in another campaign, Kentucky will be a republican state. Mr. Cleveland carried the state by over thirty-four thousand. Two years afterwards the strongest local candidate that could have been nominated barely scratches through a gubernatorial race. How long will the gallant democrats of Kentucky submit to being misled and humiliated by this man whose whole idea of patriotism and partisanship is comprehended in an absurd theory driven into craziness by personal egotism? How long will the great party of a great state be led by the nose at the dictation of a whisky ring?

Mr. Watterson has mangled Kentucky. He has led her democracy into humiliation, if not into defeat. He will not be permitted to endanger the national democratic victory. The "Kentucky idea" shall not spread into the democratic ranks, if measures as sharp as are taken with cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia are necessary with those implicated with this crazy "idea." Mr. Watterson's capacity for turning victory into defeat and for reducing a party majority of one hundred thousand into a scratched plurality, is limited only by his capacity for getting his hands on affairs. The same ruin he has wrought in Kentucky will be wrought in the republic, if his field was being broadened rather than contracted, as happily the case.

By the way, in what field could that journalist achieve success, who with all the resources of modern newspapers at his back, prints a paper six days after an election in his own state, and with more than thirty counties unreported, is unable to give his readers the actual figures. THE CONSTITUTION, which boasts not of great things, once spent two thousand dollars in a single day to get the returns from two congressional districts in which a close campaign had closed. Perhaps the "Kentucky idea" is to keep the news from the people. If so, the "Georgia idea" is to give it to them.

Our advice to Brother Watterson is to return from New York to Kentucky and read the democratic voters of that state back into the democratic party.

The Virginia Idea.

When the democratic convention of Kentucky adopted its platform, the Courier-Journal made a good deal of fuss over it. It was to be the winning platform; it was to be the model for all other democratic platforms; and so forth and so on, with a good deal of gush of a kind that bears fruit neither in Kentucky or anywhere else in the country. According to the Kentucky platform, the infamous excise laws are to be perpetuated in order that the Cobden club of free traders may break down American industries for the benefit of British manufacturers, and in order that the whisky ring may continue to deluge the country with raw whisky.

Our readers have seen the practical results of this policy. The democratic party of Kentucky, by refusing to endorse the platform of its convention, has narrowly escaped defeat. But this narrow escape will be good for it if it convinces the so-called leaders that they cannot control democratic voters for selfish purposes.

The Virginia platform is to the point. Its main features will be embodied in the next national democratic platform. It is the platform on which THE CONSTITUTION has been standing, and it is the platform on which the solid south will stand.

Indorsing the wise, conservative, fearless and honest administration of President Cleveland, the very first demand which the democrats of Virginia make is for "the immediate repeal of the internal revenue system, as no longer necessary to meet the demands of the government, because it is oppressive, fosters monopolies, and is obnoxious to the interests of the people."

This is in striking contrast to the demands of the Kentucky democratic convention. It is in such striking contrast, indeed,

that the Virginia democrats will carry the election "with their hands down," as the boys say.

Following this, the Virginia democrats announce that they are in favor of raising revenue requisite for the support of the federal government by a tariff upon imports limited to the necessities of the government economically administered, and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive interests at home, the development of our material resources, and afford just compensation to labor, but not to foster monopolies.

We have not placed this extract in quotation marks for the reason it reads like a paragraph from one of THE CONSTITUTION's editorials.

The star-eyed goddess of reform has been basking at the Everett house in New York. Consequently Kentucky has been left to paddle her own canoe.

Editor Watterson has been threatening for some time to read people out of the democratic party. In this business we seem to have been very successful. He has already read some fifty or sixty thousand people out of the party. At this rate he will soon succeed in reading all the democratic voters out of the party.

The State Bond Again.

We print in another column the Dean Bill for the sale of the State road as it comes from the committee of the senate which has been considering it several days.

After a careful examination of the bill we can see no reason why it should fail to pass.

There seems to be a wide difference of opinion about the value of this road, and the bill will at least establish a price for it.

We have our doubts whether the minimum price will be obtained, but there certainly will be no danger to the state in making an effort to sell at the price named.

If the sum fixed should be obtained the money would be appropriated to pay off the state's indebtedness, thus getting rid of a vexatious question, and saving to the tax payers of the state a large amount that is now paid in interest.

The state press is almost unanimously in favor of this bill, and if it should fail, and in after years any calamity should befall the road, and the state part with it for a less sum than that fixed as the minimum price, it would be held against the men who opposed the bill with their votes.

There is no telling what shape politics may take in the future. Collateral issues are springing up in our state, and possibly there will some day be a majority in our legislature that would not deal as honestly with this question as the present legislature will.

Some of the members are in favor of postponing any action on the State road until the next legislative meets. In view of the letter written by Senator Brown on the subject of betterments we think this an unwise course.

The democrats of Virginia interpret the situation exactly. We are proud of the Virginia democrats.

The whisky ring will have to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

"The Kentucky idea" appears to be losing its grip.

upon which the united opinion of the Bar association is entitled to great weight. Lawyers are proverbially liberal in their feelings towards those who propose to enter the profession. There is no danger that they would favor a measure with a view of keeping out any worthy applicants.

Lawyers have not any interest in this subject different from the public interest. It would seem, therefore, that a measure on this subject, which is the result of agreement after three years of careful and sifted discussion by the best lawyers in the state, ought to receive the most favorable consideration at the hands of the general assembly.

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The Virginia platform will win. It interprets the views of the democratic party of the south.

A Question and Its Answer.

An anonymous correspondent writes us what might be considered an impudent question. We assume, however, that it was not meant as impertinent, and print it and answer it. Our correspondent asks:

Editor Constitution: Do you mind telling the public how much you are paid for writing up the Piedmont exposition?

A Macon Man.

Not one cent. THE CONSTITUTION has never made a charge for advertising the exposition in any way. There is not a dollar charged against the exposition on our books. The books of the exposition will show that we have never been paid one cent, and we hereby announce that there will never be a charge of one cent against the exposition for advertising in any shape or form.

We recognize that the exposition is a public enterprise, and one in which our readers are especially interested. We not only make no charge for writing it up and promoting its interests, but the proprietors of THE CONSTITUTION have subscribed over two thousand dollars in cash to its success.

Whenever the public is interested, or the public good is to be promoted, the columns of THE CONSTITUTION are open without money and without cost. The officers of the State Fair association will testify that we have offered them a half column a day of reading matter until their fair opened providing only that they make it fresh and interesting. The state fair will help Georgia and we are helping the Piedmont exposition. There is no charge in either case.

We trust our correspondent is satisfied.

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Editorial Postscript.

Jay Gould neither drinks nor smokes, and yet there are people who contend that he is not saint.

The handsome residence in New Haven was sold the other day for \$4,000. There are twenty residences in Atlanta which could not be bought at that price.

The rivalry between the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul grows more and more intense. St. Paul now claims that it is ten degrees cooler than Minneapolis.

Mr. Blaine says he will not return to America until next year. He will then be in ample time to capture the republican national convention. He could stay in Europe and do that.

We are pleased to see that Colonel Eugene Higgins, of Washington and Baltimore, approves the administration, and predicts the reelection of President Cleveland. Few political prophets in this country are so reliable as Colonel Higgins.

The Boston Herald does not think Governor Foraker will ever become a pamphleteer. It says: "Governor Foraker may be a popular man on the stump, but he is decidedly inferior caliber when he gets a pen in his hand. His literary capacity is severely limited."

The COURIER-JOURNAL remarks: "Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

This may be true, but what we want to know is when the Kentucky democrats are going to recover from the drubbing the republicans gave them in nearly every part of the state last Monday?

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER MORRISON has already begun quietly to work up his old district with a view to next year's congressional campaign. He says the result of the last election wounded his pride. He wants that portion of his moral anatomy soothed at the summer resort this season.

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CONDEMNED WELLS.

Further Researches of Professor McCandless.

ATLANTA HAS GOOD, PURE WATER.

But There is Some of it that is Bad—The Waterworks Furnishes Excellent Water.

The action of the board of health in condemning a half dozen wells located in the heart of the city, attracted the undivided attention of every Atlantan yesterday and created a discussion throughout the city relative to the purity of the water in daily use.

Many persons more skeptical than others, became alarmed and in many families all water except artesian water was condemned.

The general feeling aroused and the deep interest manifested, suggested to THE CONSTITUTION the propriety of an interview with Professor McCandless, who is thoroughly conversant with the waters in Atlanta. The chemist was found in his laboratory busy. Funny odors and funnier flames were shooting through the room when the reporter entered. The chemist was absorbed in his work but quickly suspended and wheeled around with an expression on his face which plainly read:

"Well?"

"Analyzing more water?" asked the reporter.

"No, I am examining some 'tale for the Atlanta Soapstone company, and it is fine, the finest out."

"Have you ever examined any other well in the city than those given you by the board of health?"

"Oh, yes, quite a number. Why?"

"Oh, nothing, only I should like to know the results?"

"I have analyzed water from quite a number of wells in the city, in different portions of the city. Some showed good water and some bad. The best waters as a rule have not shown over eight or ten grains of solids per gallon, whilst most contain only three or four grains. In common salt they range from half grain to four and five grains per gallon, and you show only a small amount of ammonia."

"What makes a good water?—I mean how much common salt and how much solid matter?"

"Of course you go now with a question no man can answer, because no two cases are alike."

"No hard and fast rule can be laid down as to how much salt and how much total solids a water should contain; a water may contain a very considerable quantity of both and yet be good water, and another water which contains an enormous quantity of salt and total solids. It is a pure water for drinking purposes. Then a water may contain little or no salt and solid matter and be very unwholesome. For instance, a most excellent water is the artesian well in destroying the organic matter comes to our aid, also the amount of ammonia produced by the decomposition of the nitrogenous organic matter of the dead body. So you see, the amount of salt is determined solely, because it is an indication, if in large amount, that the organic source was urine or sewerage. Do you understand?"

"I can't say that I understand."

"Well, it's just as plain as the nose on your face. The absolute amount of ammonia in these waters is very small indeed, but the active power of the ammonia is large. The reagent which we possess for the detection of ammonia in water is so very delicate that when a water contains as much as .02 of one part in a million parts of the water, the color produced by the ammonia is so slight that it is necessary to dilute again and again with perfectly pure water before we can get a color sufficiently weak to read with accuracy."

Evidently then it is easy for us to estimate incredibly small amounts of the substance. An absolutely pure water should show no ammonia, but a certain quantity for laying so much stress on what are apparently trifling amounts of this substance. See?"

"Guess I do. But tell me something easy. Has Atlanta pure water?"

"That's an easy question to answer. Yes, she has pure water. The waters in Atlanta will compare in purity with almost any in the world. But as I have said, there is some bad, unwholesome, impure water in the city."

"Where?" Is what portion of the city?"

"Oh, that would be hard to say, because I have shown you that the water is good. It is not good. The water naturally is, may be spoiled. A piece of meat, a dead rat or a plank decaying in it makes it bad. Then the meat may leak and be near a sewer. As a rule, however, the wells away from the immediate heart of the city contain wholesome, pure water, where properly situated."

"Then the water on a hill is purer than the water in a hollow."

"That would be the natural inference, the high point being the highest and the water percolating down through the soil. Such statements are, however, entirely relative, as in a thickly settled city like this where the soil has been saturated with filth for years, a well under THE CONSTITUTION building, is on top of the hill, as well as within the walls under this brick building. Well, on hills out Peachtree are pure; so are they at other points."

"How is the artesian water?"

"I think it is most excellent water, but not much better, if any, than the waterworks water."

"Eh? That muddy truck?"

"That muddy truck, as you call it, is fine water. As soon as it shall have been freed from the mud and suspended in suspension, it will be the purest water to be obtained about Atlanta, not excepting the artesian. The system of filtration to be used is the same as that now employed in the Kimball house, and the water produced by it is unexceptionable. It will be a great improvement."

"The Atlanta is pure good water?"

"Oh, yes, as a general rule. But if people will be particularly with their wells they will have better water."

"How can you establish a limit as to purity and impurity of water?"

"I have no limit of the kind. I simply take the limits laid down for me, by eminent chemists, who have made this subject a specialty, and have set their limits in accordance with the data yielded by thousands of analyses of water known to be pure and of water known to be impure."

An Explanation.

From the Chicago News.

During a thunderstorm at Hazelton, Pa., lightning struck a penknife in the hands of High Sheriff Zierdt, who was bathing in a tub. When he recovered consciousness he found nothing but small splinters of the knife in his hand, and the water it contained was equally distributed over the convicts of the state. The features of the knife in the knife's mouth was melted. No other evidence that the lightning had entered the room could be found.

"It is said that a boy sixteen years old cannot reform. That contradicts all human experience, fact, logic, history and the laws of nature."

"The principle will not go down until all human heads and hearts go down." [Applause.] They say to us, not your political enemies, but your political friends, that the system on this holy institution, the lease, they say the lease system is reformatory, and yet make an argument to show that reformation is impossible. The object of all legislation is to fit the people to the protection of society, the prevention of crime, the reformation of the criminal. With the convicts directly under the state, with agents selected by its virtue and wisdom, there will be no escapes, no crimes."

"No COMPETITION WITH FREE LABOR."

"I have been writing a plan at a nominal figure can make money for the state?" Has nobody in the state sense enough to work them to the less? If so, lease them your courts, your almshouses, and your lunatic asylum. They will make money out of anything!"

"It is really irredeemable. But if you extinguish within him the light of hope, you educate him in crime. The lease system is an educator in crime, denying all the principles of humanity."

"Treat the convict as a human being and you may reform him."

"NOT REFORMED UNTIL WEDNESDAY."

Here the committee rose and reported, probably.

The bill was made the special order for Wednesday next and 500 copies of Dr. Felton's substitute, and one by Mr. Harzell, of Webster, were ordered printed.

Mr. Bray was frequently interrupted by ap-

pelles. The platforms of all the political par-

ties oppose the introduction of pauper labor.

There is the state of Georgia, in its capital,

Frank Dempster Sherman in St. Nicholas.

PRISON REFORM.

Further Discussion of the Felton Reformatory Prison Bill.

ABLE ARGUMENT OF COLONEL BRAY.

BOLD ATTACK OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM—AGAINST IT WITH HEART AND SOUL—MR. SIMMONS'S CONCLUSION.

Fulton county took a hand in the discussion of the reformatory prison bill yesterday, and Mr. Bray, of the Fulton delegation, covered himself with honor. His speech commanded the close attention of the members and visitors, and the frequent applause showed that his efforts were appreciated.

Mr. Felton, of Bibb, was unwell yesterday, and when the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole Mr. Brewster took the chair.

At the time of adjournment on Thursday Mr. Simmons had the floor in opposition to the bill, and on yesterday he resumed his argument.

"Mr. Chairman," began Mr. Simmons, "as soon as he was recognized, I rose to speak, and the committee dissolved.

"The gentleman from Dougherty states that the convict lease system is the best ever evolved from the brain."

"I never claimed that it was, nor that it could not be perfected," interrupted Mr. Armstrong.

"At this point the committee rose, reported progress, extended the session one hour, and resolved itself again in committee of the Chief of Police Comity."

The young man's detention was due to a warrant charging him with sedition.

Kirby was born and reared in Troop, and passed all his life on a farm up to two years ago, when he came to Atlanta. He had never had any experience in commercial life, but was sharp and brazen enough to catch on rapidly after securing a place, which he did without much trouble. The position was in R. H. Buckley's spice mill, 44 Fryer street, and the duties to him were assigned soon because he was a plucky fellow and a good worker.

"When doctors disagree," resumed Mr. Bray, "disciples are free. They both differ widely. We can differ without impugning one another's motives."

"Has this legislature the constitutional right to deal with the police power and to turn down the judgment of the convict lease system?"

"Has previous legislature the right to limit the exercise of police powers by this legislature?

"It is insisted that the system is a contract."

"We are not bound by it. Future convicts can be sent to the agents of the state, and regard to the lease system. The system is a reproach to the progress and civilization of the day, a damning blot on the Christianity of eighteen years."

"The bill reads 'from Read' from 'Read's Limitations of Powers.'

"The objectionable feature of the system is the transfer to private persons, as a vested right, of the control over the person and actions of the convict."

"This may subject the man to a cruel and unusual punishment."

"The complainant has ascertained that the girls among the convicts are exposed to a great deal of physical abuse."

"The sad realities which I have contemplated, says Mr. Chesterton, compel me to aver that leastening of habitual predators has no desire or intent to do any good to the convicts. They love the vices in which they have revelled."

"On page 32 we find:

"Criminal is then in all cases a simple affair of killing, maiming or a vicious passion, which might be disputed—that it is a criminal offense—and let that speak for itself. That opinion is by Henry Mandley, M. D., fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, professor of medical jurisprudence in University college, London, and one of the bravest men in England."

"He is one of the bravest men in England."

"The bill reads 'from Read' from 'Read's Limitations of Powers.'

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BANK STATEMENT.
SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NEAL LOAN AND BANKING
COMPANY.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, at close of business, June 30th, 1887.

RESOURCES.	\$ 388,877.88
Debt due within the State.....	\$ 170,037
Debt due outside the State.....	16,035
Furniture and Fixtures.....	2,000
Interest and Dividends.....	1,000
Expense, Taxes and Salaries.....	5,350.51
Bills in Vault.....	37,327
Silver in Vault.....	307
Total.....	\$ 478,099.08

LIABILITIES.	\$ 100,000
Capital Stock.....	\$ 100,000
Dividends and Undivided Profits.....	40,012.21
Due Depositors.....	333,055.87
Highest Amount Due.....	\$ 49,000.00
Total.....	\$ 478,099.08

President—Thomas B. Neal. Directors—T. B. Neal, John Keely, H. Thornton.

STOCKHOLDERS.

OWNERS.	No. Shares	Amt. Paid
State of John Neal.....	400	\$ 16,000
C. A. Murch.....	400	16,000
B. N. Neal.....	400	16,000
Mrs. L. N. Putnam.....	400	16,000
Mrs. Emma Thornton.....	400	16,000
John Keely.....	50	2,000
E. H. Thornton.....	50	2,000
2,500	\$100,000	
\$100,000 of above deposits due in 5 years, without interest.		
\$100,000 due in one year.		

STATE OF GEORGIA, Fulton County. The subscribers personally appear before me, W. F. Mann, Notary Public, and make and swear that the foregoing is true and statement of the condition of the Neal Loan and Banking company, Atlanta, Georgia, at the close of business June 30th, 1887, now making full payment of the last dividend. That the bank is the best of abounds knowledge and belief, it has not violated or evaded any obligation to its depositors, or to its officers, or agents, except that more than the legal rate of interest may have been accepted.

T. B. NEAL, President.

H. H. THORNTON, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of July, 1887.

W. F. MANN,

Notary Public, Fulton County, Ga.

BROKERS AND BANKERS.

BONDS.

WE WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS FOR THREE YEARS for the purchase of \$1,000,000 worth of bonds of the town of Thomastonville, Ga. The bonds are in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, with coupons bearing five per cent interest.

The bonds are issued by the town of Thomastonville, Ga. They are the only bonds ever issued by the town, and they offer a rare opportunity for investors.

A. P. WHITING,

Chairman Finance Committee.

THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK

Of Atlanta, Ga.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Capital and Surplus \$300,000.

Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand with Interest.

Three per cent per annum if left four months.

Four per cent per annum if left six months.

Four per cent per annum if left twelve months.

HUMPHREYSCASTLEMAN

BROKER AND DEALER IN

BONDS AND STOCKS

Will call dividends and interest free of any charge for personal services.

THE TOLLESON COMMISSION CO.,

BROKERS IN STOCKS & BONDS,

ROOM 7, GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

Office recently occupied by Perdue & Eggleston.

GLENNY & VIOLETTI,

BROKERS,

Members of New Orleans Cotton and Stock Exchange.

NO. 197 GRAVIER ST., NEW ORLEANS.

COTTON, GRAIN,

PROVISIONS, COFFEE,

STOCKS, BONDS,

Cotton Oil Trust Certificates.

Orders solicited to be executed in any of the following markets:

NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK,

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, LIVERPOOL

Quick transmission of telegrams by private wire to our own office.

PARVIN G. JONES,

EDWARD S. PRATT,

JONES & PRATT,

Bankers, Brokers

In all classes securities. No. 3 E. Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

W. H. PATTERSON,

Bond and Stock Broker;

24 SOUTH PRYOR STREET.

FOR SALE.

Capital City Land and Improvement Stock, Georgia Midland and Gulf Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds, Americus, Preston and Lumpkin railroad Mortgaged Bonds, State of Georgia Bonds, City of Atlanta Bonds, Central Railroad Debentures. Other securities bought and sold.

DRESSMAKING.

MISS A. VAN DUSEN,

IMPORTER OF

Wraps and Costumes.

DRESSMAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

62 West 46th St., NEW YORK.

GOTTON SEED WANTED.

THE SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY will pay the highest market price for clean, sound Cotton Seed.

Some time will have mills in operation at the following points in time to crush this season's crop, viz:

Savannah, Georgia.

Columbia, South Carolina.

Atlanta, Georgia.

Montgomery, Alabama.

New Orleans, Louisiana.

Memphis, Tennessee.

Little Rock, Arkansas.

Houston, Texas.

For sale of, or with reference to Seed agencies address SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY at the above points of sale, C. FITZSIMONS, Travelling Agent for the SOUTHERN and GEORGIA, with headquarters ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE SOUTHERN COTTON OIL CO.,

Agents 54-64 2nd Street.

Agents 54-6

MISCELLANEOUS.



THE END APPROACHING

The Convict Investigation Will be Concluded Today.

MARSHAL NEMLS REPLIES TO GRANT.

What Transpired at the Session Yesterday—A Tribute to Noble Woman and Her Work.

The sub-investigating committee yesterday afternoon held another interesting session in the office of the principal keeper. All the members were present, and the fact that United States Marshal Neems was expected to testify in relation to some statements made by Captain W. D. Grant, made the interest in the meeting a decided one. Principally at half past two, the committee was called to order by Colonel Huff, and the investigation was commenced by placing

R. E. FRANK JOSEPH

on the stand. "Parson" Joseph is an exceedingly volatile and ignorant negro, who bore the relation of a self-invited witness, and who wanted to tell something, but whose so-called evidence, after all, amounted to nothing more or less than an effort to bring before the committee's attention the fact that he had been preaching to the convicts for some time, and that not until all the convicts had been freed for service. "Parson" Joseph said that he felt compelled by the spirit to "preach" to the convicts; that he had done good work among them, but that in the short interval during his absence "many had fallen from grace," but he yet hoped to kind of "round them up." He had hoped to continue his efforts of keeping on laboring among the prisoners.

In the last talk he gave the committee, he spoke of the bill of fare at the Chattahoochee camp, where he had dined on several occasions—he made his statement more emphatically, however, that he had no time to mix his metaphor when he said, "I was seeking no office, he said they were fed splendidly, that the grandest improvements had been made in that direction." His testimony was not at all important, regarded in any possible light.

United States Marshal Neems appeared before the committee for the purpose of denying the statement made by Captain W. D. Grant in his testimony Wednesday afternoon. Captain Grant said that at the division of the convicts when he sold out, Captain Neems, who had been a member of the committee, had an interest of Joseph E. Brown. Captain Grant stated that he would not swear to the statement, but he knew Captain Neems was there in some one's interest, and he thought it was Governor Brown's. In answer to that statement, Mr. Neems said, "I can't ethically do nothing what he was talking about, because I am in the interest of the state for the purpose of inspecting the physical condition of the convicts."

Governor Brown had men there to look after his interests—there was Reinford and Reese, who acted as his agents, and he had been requested to create that I, a state official, was there in the interests of Governor Brown. Marshall Neems repudiated the whole statement, and explained at length to the committee, how the division was made at the time of the sale.

"It was in 1881," said Marshall Neems, "and the division took place out near West End at the Alexander rock pile. Captain James, who knew the physical condition of the convicts, selected them and placed them in the different districts; there were four or five districts. I think, You see, there were skilled men among them and the object was to divide these as equally as possible; and as each man was selected, he was placed in one of the lines."

There was another object in view; it was desire to keep the negroes belonging to the law country in one lot as near as possible, and those in another who belonged to the upper part of the state. The lessees did not want to send negroes from the upper part of the state down to south Georgia. In selecting the men for the different parts, the negroes who were going to come from and where they were going. After the division was made, my record is that the lots were drawn for.

IN REGARD TO GRANT.

Marshall Neems said that he did not desire to cast any reflection upon Captain Grant, but he certainly did not like the way he talked. He believed that he was at that division in the interest of any one beside the state. "He," said he, "Captain Grant will state to this committee that he did not intend the reflection carried by him, language, then I will withdraw it." He added that he did not intend to say that he did not "till them"; and the United States marshal looked as if he meant every word he said.

Several members of the committee suggested that Captain Grant did not perhaps intend to state what had been imputed to him, but it was generally agreed that he had used the language of "till them" in the Constitution. His reflections were in regard to the master, if not those intended by the language, were known only to himself, and so Marshall Neems looked at Little Switzerland.

PRINCIPAL KEEPER TOWERS.

Captain Towers was asked if he knew anything of Captain Neems' work. "Sundays at the various camps." He replied that he had not heard since the investigation began that they had been at Rising Fawn furnace. They had been worked also at Cedarstown, but it had been decided by them, by taking the time off, to go to the mines. The reason was that it was necessary to keep the furnaces constantly going. Convicts did not do that Sunday work now, free laborers having been employed. Had never heard of convicts working on Sunday at the Chattahoochee brick yard.

CAPTAIN ENGLISH'S ADMISSION.

Captain English here voluntarily came forward and said that he desired to make a statement in regard to the working of convicts at the brick yard. He said that there were certain convicts connected with the firing of brick kilns, skilled men, and that in breaking them it was necessary to have them constantly going; that it had been the custom in the past to employ convicts in keeping up the fires on Sunday. That the time was made up to them in return. The master, he said, was liable to Governor Davidson, who had said that he would do all the requirements of the law as far as that cause where skilled labor was concerned, provided it did not interfere with his business.

The above books are for sale by

LESTER & KUHRT,
Booksellers and Stationers,
No. 7 WHITEHALL STREET,
Atlanta, Georgia.

WINES! WINES!

HAVING ON HAND THE LARGEST AND
FINEST STOCK IN THE CITY, I will, for the next 30
days sell wines at

ACTUALLY HALF PRICE.

I make this sacrifice in order to close out my stock of wines before the Felton wine bill goes into effect.

Trusting the public will appreciate this move on my part and relieve me of the goods, I am respectfully yours,

JAMES JOHNSON,
12 and 14 Whitehall Street.

CALVIN D. JONES,
Pharmacist and Druggist,
(Successor to Bradfield & Ware.)

26 WHITEHALL ST.

I SHALL GIVE PERSONAL ATTENTION TO
the Drug and Prescription business at the above
well-known store.

The customers of Bradfield & Ware, and my
friends, will be specially invited to call upon me when purchasing articles sold by Druggists. No efforts shall be withheld to make all business transactions pleasant and satisfactory.

FURE MEDICINES ONLY.

VARIED ASSORTMENTS OF SUNDRIES.

COMPETENT PRESCRIPTIONISTS.

Mr. C. W. Ware and Mr. Horace Watkins, prescriptionists, are with me, and welcome their friends to the store.

TO WEAK MEN suffering from rheumatism, etc. I will furnish a valuable treatment for you, free of charge. Address Prof. F. O. FOWLER, Mounds, Ga.

employed in those places where it was necessary.

In answer to inquiries, he said that he supposed there was brick yards in the state supplied only by free labor. The other questions asked elicited no important answers, and the committee adjourned until this afternoon. The session this afternoon will be the third of the committee will hold for the purpose of taking testimony. The sessions have been interesting and at times sensational, ugly disclosures have been made in regard to some individuals connected with the system inhuman capacities, and some bad feet have doubtless been engendered in some quarters.

But the investigation has been fairly conducted, the greatest latitude has been given to both sides to introduce witnesses, and the committee in its desire to give all fair chance, has at times given way to the other side. The result has been that much has been brought out that otherwise would not have been known, and that too in a way in which no one's toes have been trod upon. The subject has been a difficult one to handle, and the committee is to be congratulated upon the successful termination of a disreputable duty.

THE END.

Several days will be required no doubt to prepare the reports that will be submitted to the penitentiary committee of which the sub committee is but a part. It is perhaps likely that the report will be made at the White House, after it is made to the appropriate committee.

Chairman McLeod will in all probability report the matter to the house.

As the CONSTITUTION said a few days ago, there will be within all probability two reports, one condemning the system insofar as it concerned the commandant and his assistants, and that in the short interval during his absence "many had fallen from grace," but he yet hoped to kind of "round them up." He had hoped to continue his efforts of keeping on laboring among the prisoners.

The last talk he gave the committee, he spoke of the bill of fare at the Chattahoochee camp, where he had dined on several occasions—he made his statement more emphatically, however, that he had no time to mix his metaphor when he said, "I was seeking no office, he said they were fed splendidly, that the grandest improvements had been made in that direction." His testimony was not at all important, regarded in any possible light.

The Richmond and Danville has a clear track through the mountains having been re-opened, and during the day yesterday were more closely adhered to. The freight trains are moving, too, and the yellow silk cars, loaded and empty, that have been accumulating since the rains began interfering with the road.

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